

Cal-IPC Resources & Updates

Elizabeth Brusati, Project Manager
California Invasive Plant Council

Photo: Brianna Richardson



California Invasive Plant Council

Cal-IPC

Protecting California's wildlands through research, restoration, and education

Cal-IPC > Invasive Plants > Invasive Plant Management > plant profiles > **Delaware odorata (=senecio mikaniodes)**

Delaware odorata (=Senecio mikaniodes)(Cape Ivy, German Ivy)

Delaware odorata (=Senecio mikaniodes) (Cape-ivy, German-ivy) is a perennial vine (family Asteraceae) found along the coast of California and in the San Gabriel Mountains. Cape-ivy is especially problematic in coastal riparian areas, though it may also invade inland riparian areas, moist forests, and oak woodlands. Vines are known to form dense mats of vegetation over trees and shrubs, killing plants underneath. It is toxic to animals and fish can be killed when plant materials are soaking in waterways. Stem, rhizome and stolon fragments resprout if left in the ground after treatment.

Cal-IPC Inventory rating: High



Delaware odorata (=senecio mikaniodes)

Photo courtesy Joseph DiTomaso

Cal-IPC Resources on Delaware odorata

- California Invasive Plant Inventory Assessment Form (pdf) - Information gathered by Cal-IPC on the impacts, rate of spread, and distribution of invasive plants in California. Does not include management information.
- Species account from *Invasive Plants of California's Wildlands* - Includes biology and management information.
- Cal-IPC News - Articles from our quarterly newsletter. Each issue is available as a pdf. List of articles on *Delaware odorata*.

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WMA profiles: Please send updates!

www.cal-ipc.org/WMAAs



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Low Desert WMA

Region covered : Parts of Riverside/San Diego counties

Chair: Ilima Hawkins, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

General contact: Ilima Hawkins at 760-342-4624 ext 124 or ilima.hawkins@ca.usda.gov

Mapping contact: none

Meetings: Held twice a year, location varies

Formed: 2004



2009 Field Courses

DPR Continuing Ed credits for all classes.

- Biology and Identification
- Control Methods
- Wildland Weed Mapping
- Revegetation for Wildland Weed Projects
- Advanced Mechanical Control Methods **New!**
- Advanced Herbicide Control Methods **New!**

San Diego – Santa Rosa –
Santa Cruz Mountains – Visalia – Pasadena



Research Needs Assessment

- Identifies high-priority research needs for invasive plants
- Ten topic areas.
- Based on interviews with researchers and land managers, 2005 meeting, 2008 working group

Posted on Cal-IPC website under “Research”.

\$\$\$ Cost of invasive plant work \$\$\$

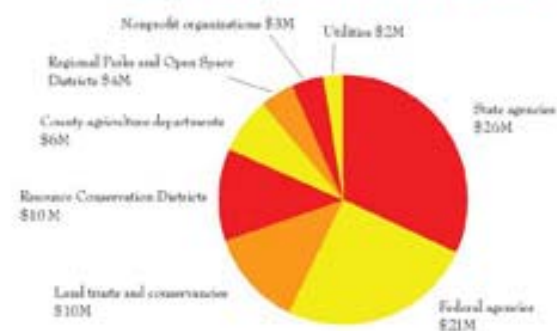


At least. Estimates of actual impacts reach into the \$ billions. \$82 million represents current costs of control, monitoring, and outreach. This investment repays itself many times over by addressing major impacts. Invasive plants

Increase wildfire potential • Reduce water resources • Accelerate erosion and flooding

Threaten wildlife • Degrade range, crop- and timberland • Diminish outdoor recreation opportunities

Estimated Annual Cost of Invasive Plant Work in California



Plants are being moved around the globe like never before. A few will become invasive in their new environments, harming the environment and economy. Climate change increases the challenge of stopping the spread of invasive plants. Now is the time to support strategies aimed at addressing invasive plants. Protect California's biologically rich landscapes and provide jobs in the "green" economy to restore ecosystems.

Chart based on survey conducted in 2008 by Cal-IPC and Sustainable Conservation. Photos (top to bottom) yellow starthistle (Daley Chubb); Conservation Corps rips out plant seed in Santa Barbara County (David Chung); boat trapped by water hyacinths in the Delta (Rob Crowl); controlling muskrats in Port Jervis (Brian Blomquist); Corps log control muskrats in San Diego County (Charles Mathias).



www.cal-ipc.org
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Survey of costs for control, monitoring, outreach...

Grouped by type of agency/organization

Thank you to all who filled out the survey!

Flyer in packet will be handed to legislators tomorrow.

Full article in *Cal-IPC News*, Spring

Working with the horticulture industry



What are invasive plants?

Regional invasive and alternative plants

What you can do

Benefits of Planting Right

FAQ

Testimonials

Water gardens

Research

Library

News

About us



Protecting California from invasive species costs \$85 million a year.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP

Most of the plants used in gardens and landscaping do not invade or harm wildland areas. But a few vigorous species can - and do - escape from cultivation into open landscapes and cause a variety of ecological problems. They crowd out native plants, insects and animals, and can lead to increased flooding, fire and crop losses.

A few simple steps can prevent invasions before they start. We can be an environmentally responsible community - one that supports horticultural businesses and beautiful gardens!

Start here to find invasive plant information and good plant choices for your region.

If you already know which California region you are in, you can go directly to your regional list:

- **Sierra & Coastal Mountains** (Sunset Zones 1-3)
- **Central Valley** (Sunset Zones 7-9)
- **Desert** (Sunset Zones 10-13)

Day at the Capitol – tomorrow! Visit legislators!



Symposium:
October 7-10, Visalia
Abstract submission
opens April
Registration opens June



New and under construction...

Cal-IPC Student Chapter -
Students seeking projects!

Facebook page –
Join us!

Photo album on Flickr.com –
See and (eventually) share photos!

Two mapping projects

1. Mapping arundo from the Mexican border to Salinas River and assessment of economic impacts
 - **On-the-ground mapping nearly complete**
 - **On hold pending bond funding**
2. Predicting future spread of invasive plants
 - **Initial project with UC Davis 2006-08**
 - **Pursuing funding to expand and refine**

Predicting weeds' future spread

1. Where are weeds now?
Survey data from Weed Management Areas
2. Where could they spread?
Models with climate change
3. What else could invade?
Weeds from other Mediterranean-type regions

Ricinus communis castor bean

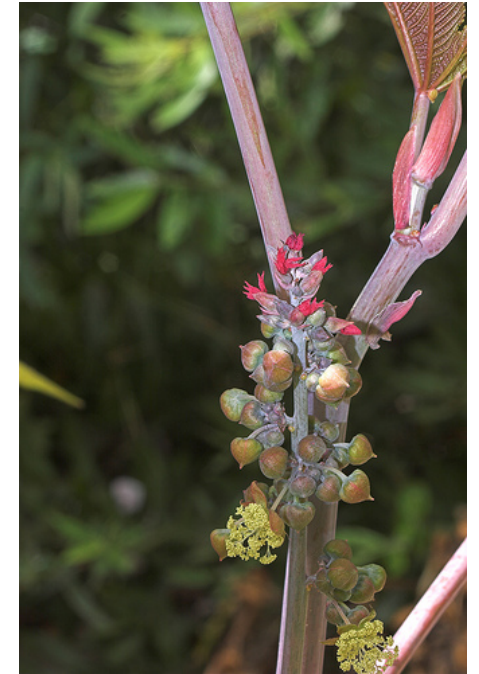
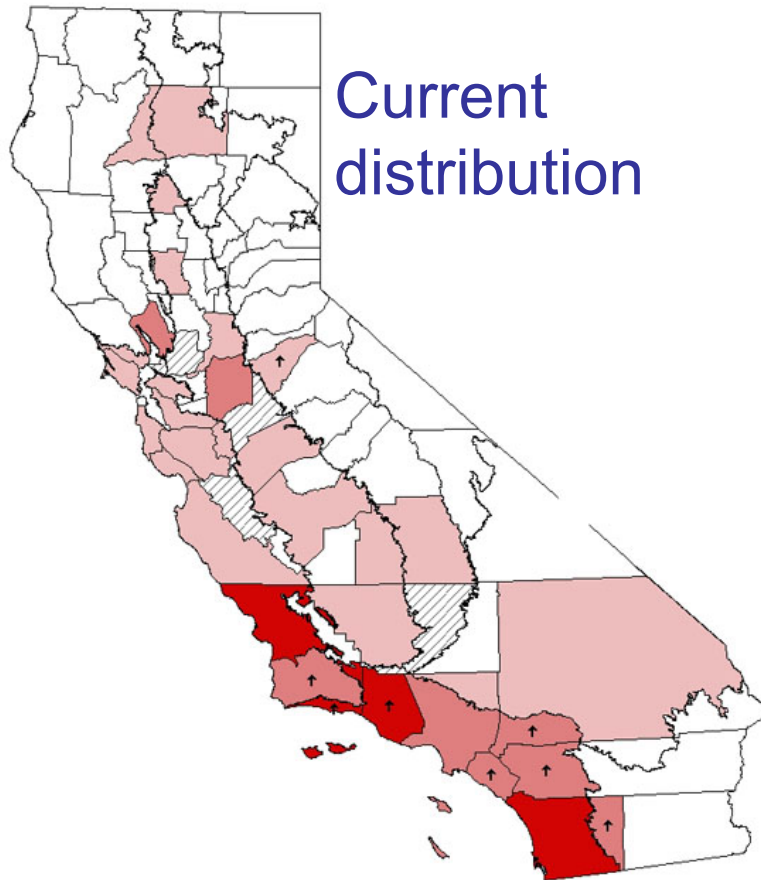
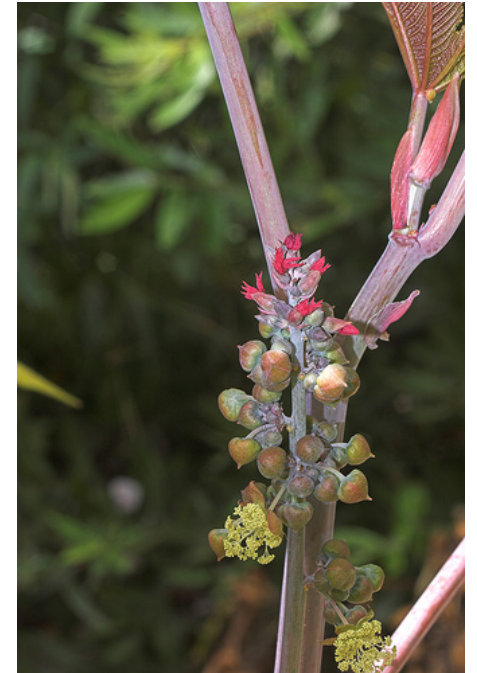
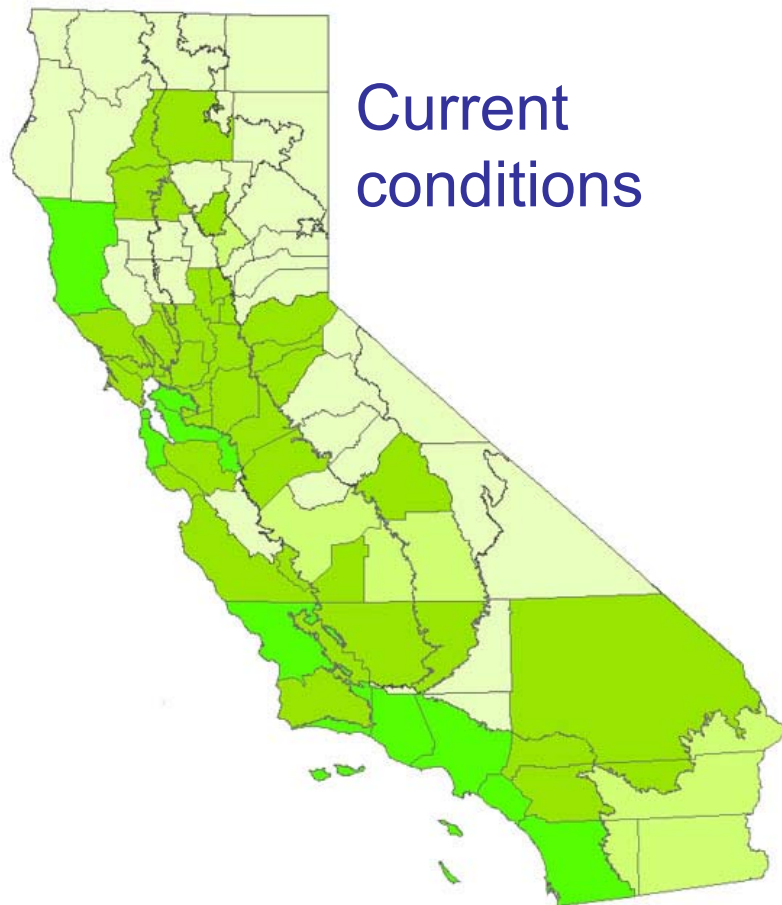


Photo: P. Roullard

Ricinus communis castor bean



Potential Suitability

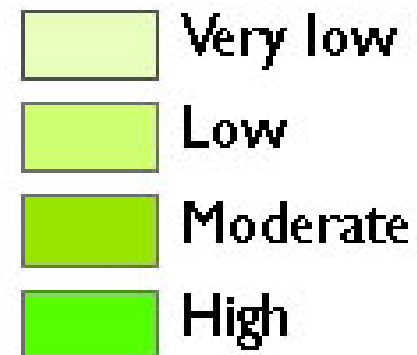


Photo: P. Roullard

Ricinus communis castor bean

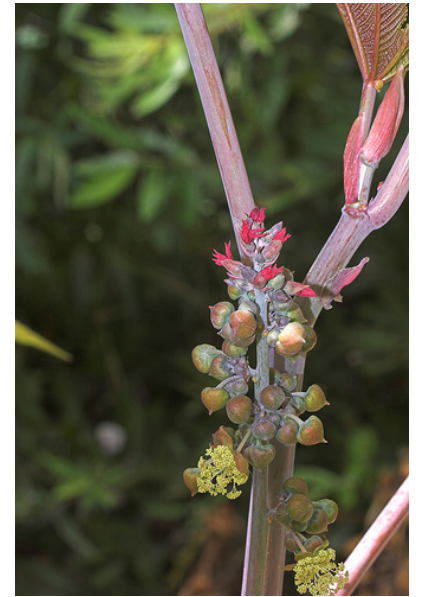
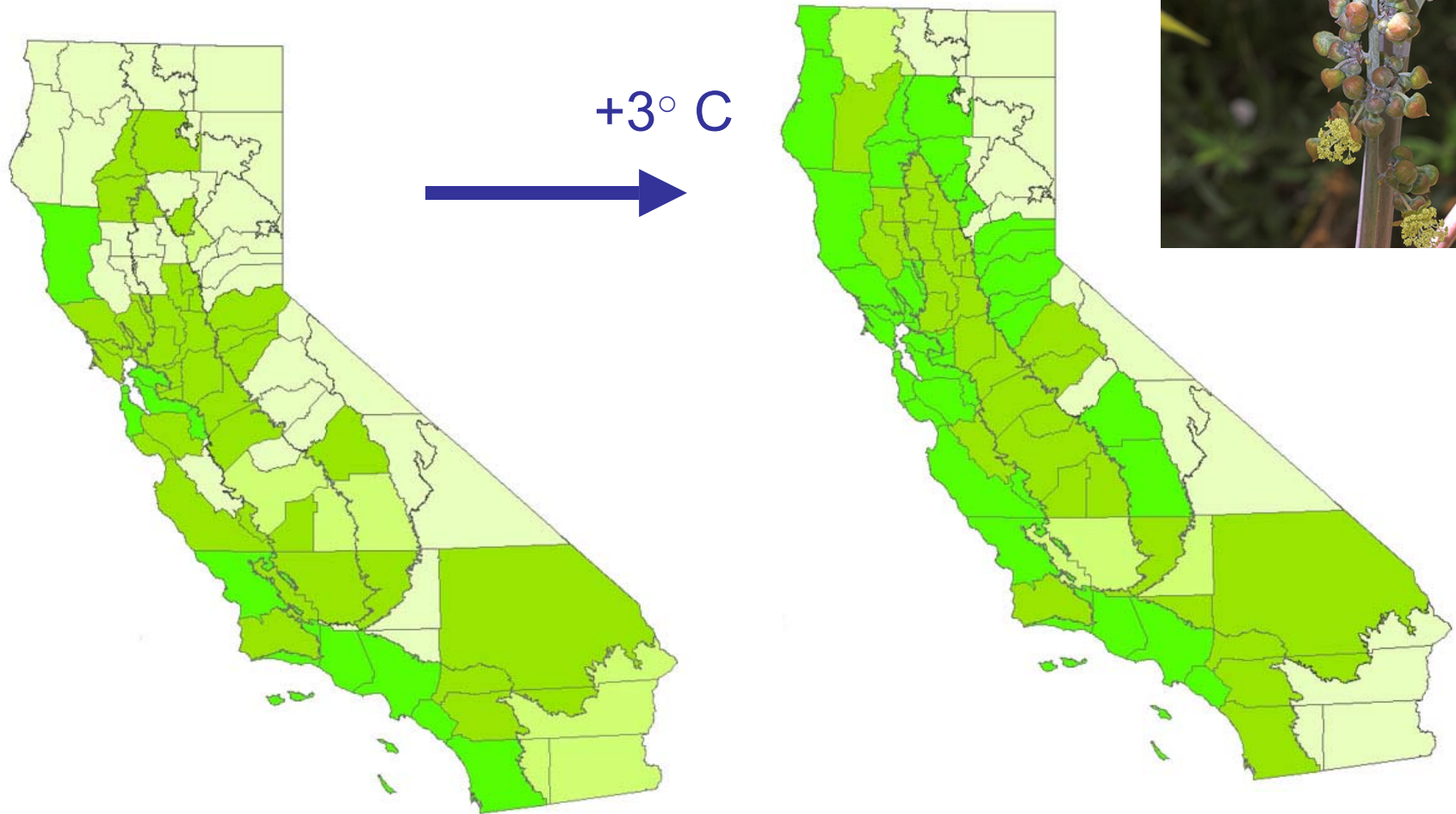
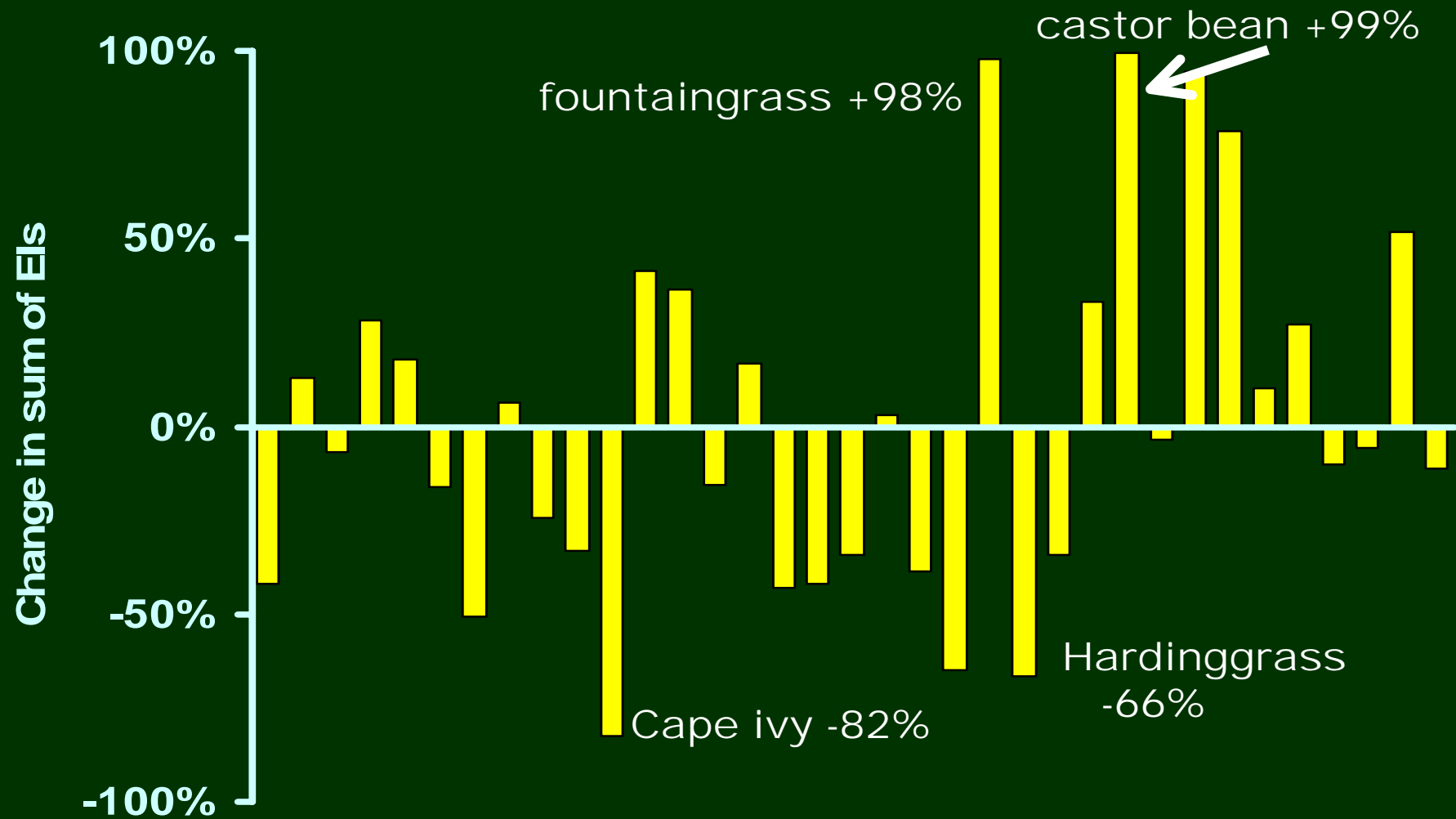


Photo: P. Roullard

Change in climate suitability



County watch lists for Early Detection

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance	Suitability	Neighbor Max Abundance	Future Change in Suitability
2	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barb goatgrass	not present	high	not present	same
3	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow glandweed, sticky parentucellia	not present	high	not present	increased
4	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	not present	high	not present	same
5	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	red sesbania, scarlet wisteria	not present	high	high	decreased
6	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	not present	moderate	not present	decreased
7	<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	common forget-me-not	not present	moderate	not present	increased
8	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallowtree	not present	moderate	moderate	increased
9	<i>Briza maxima</i>	big quakinggrass, rattlesnakegrass	not present	low	not present	increased
10	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	not present	low	not present	decreased
11	<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride-of-Madeira	low	moderate	not present	increased
12	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	moderate	high	not present	decreased
13	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellowflag iris	moderate	high	not present	increased
14	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape-ivy	moderate	high	low	increased
15	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	hardinggrass	moderate	high	low	same
16	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	moderate	high	moderate	same
17	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubatagrass	moderate	moderate	not present	same
18	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	moderate	moderate	not present	same
19	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilgrass	moderate	moderate	not present	decreased
20	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	blessed milkthistle	moderate	moderate	not present	decreased
21	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. canariensis</i>	English ivy, Algerian ivy	moderate	moderate	low	increased

Thank you to all the WMAs that
contributed data!

For more information:
www.cal-ipc.org → Research → Risk
Assessment

Photo: Holly Crosson

